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2 Hon. Thomas S. Zilly  
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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE**

11 LVB-OGDEN MARKETING, LLC,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 DAVID S. BINGHAM, SHARON BINGHAM,  
15 CHRISTOPHER BINGHAM, CHERISH  
16 BINGHAM, KELLY BINGHAM, BINGO  
17 INVESTMENTS, LLC, CCRB  
18 ENTERPRISES, LLC, PARK PLACE  
19 MOTORS, LTD., HYTECH POWER, INC.,  
CICILIA ELALI (f/k/a CICILIA PARK),  
HENRY DEAN, in his individual capacity and  
as Trustee for the SHARON GRAHAM  
BINGHAM 2007 TRUST, and BGH  
HOLDINGS, LLC,

20 Defendants.

21 Case No. 2:18-cv-00243-TSZ

22 HENRY DEAN, CICILIA ELALI, and  
BGH HOLDINGS, LLC's  
MOTION TO DISMISS

23 (Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6))

24  
25  
26  
27 MOTION TO DISMISS - i  
(2:18-cv-00243-TSZ)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

To state a claim, a complaint must go beyond a mere recitation of the elements of a cause of action. It must contain factual allegations “showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). The Supreme Court took up this issue in two important cases, *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly* and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, and explained that such a showing requires more than labels and conclusions. It requires specific factual allegations that, if true, show that the labels and conclusions are accurate. When pleading actual fraud, a complaint must be even more specific. Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b).

A plaintiff must do more than just say so to make the transfer of an asset fraudulent. A plaintiff bringing a cause of action for conspiracy must allege facts at least suggesting that the defendants *agreed* to do some wrongful act. The pleading requirements therefore mandate dismissal of defendants Henry Dean (individually), Cicilia Elali, and BGH Holdings, LLC (respectively, “Dean,” “Elali,” and “BGH”). Moreover, as a matter of law, there is no cause of action for civil conspiracy to commit a fraudulent transfer. Thus, these claims should be dismissed with prejudice and without leave to amend.

Additionally, the Complaint fails to state a claim for civil conspiracy against non-transferees Dean, Elali, and BGH; it does not include these three defendants in its claim for declaratory relief; the Plaintiff has no standing to make a claim of breach of trustee's duty or trust agreement; and there can be no relief granted on Plaintiff's claim to make Dean, Elali, or BGH jointly and severally liable for the full amount of its existing judgment. For these additional reasons, defendants Dean, Elali, and BGH should be dismissed.

## **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

While confusing and vague, the Complaint in this matter was filed on February 15, 2018. Plaintiff LVB-Ogden Marketing, LLC (“Plaintiff” or “LVB”) and claims Henry Dean, Cicilia Elali, and BGH Holdings, LLC (collectively the “Additional Defendants”) have become jointly and severally liable for a \$70 Million judgment entered by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Washington (“Judgment”) against David S. Bingham, Sharon Bingham, Christopher G. Bingham, Cherish Bingham, Kelly Bingham, and Bingo Investments, LLC (collectively, the “Judgment Debtors”)

Regarding Defendant Henry Dean, individually, the Complaint seeks to have him found liable for fraudulent misrepresentation, maybe as a subsequent transferee of certain monies he received from the Sharon Graham Bingham 2007 Trust (“2007 Trust”), and civil conspiracy. As to Cicilia Elali, seeks to have her jointly and severally liable for the Judgment based upon fraudulent misrepresentation and civil conspiracy. As for BGH Holdings, LLC, seeks to have it become jointly and severally liable for the Judgment, but does not specify any theory of liability for it to be held liable.

The Complaint alleges that Henry Dean and Cicilia Elali aided, assisted or conspired with certain of the other Defendants, who are Judgment Debtors, to hide assets of the Judgment Debtors from the judgment creditor, Plaintiff LVB. Although the Complaint alleges that the Judgment Debtors, with Dean and Elali's assistance, fraudulently transferred assets to the 2007 Trust, it fails to provide sufficient and meaningful description of the allegedly fraudulent transfers, namely the "who, when, where and how" regarding these alleged fraudulent transfers:

- 1           1. Nowhere does Debtor state in a consistent fashion who made the transfer, when  
 2           the transfer was made, where the transfer was made, or how the transfer was made.  
 3  
 4           2. With one exception (alleging assignment of 100% of the stock in Park Place  
 5           Motors, Ltd., to the Trust on December 31, 2012 by David Bingham), no specific  
 6           dates are given for any of the allegedly fraudulent transfers of assets to the Trust;  
 7  
 8           3. None of the various parcels of real estate alleged as fraudulently transferred are  
 9           described with sufficient particularity to allow them to be identified. There is never  
 10          a legal description or even an address. They are instead referred to, e.g., as  
 11          “Condominium in Hawaii #1” (Complaint ¶ 67) or “Single Family Residence in  
 12          WA” (id.) or “the home of Defendants Scott and Kelly Bingham.” (¶ 40).  
 13          4. Although a yacht is identified by name as having been allegedly fraudulently  
 14          transferred to the Trust (the *Bingo* M/V, ¶¶ 40, 67), no transfer date or transferor is  
 15          identified. Paragraph 34 mentions “yachts” in plural, and ¶ 41 mentions “sale of a  
 16          yacht by ‘the Trust’” taking place “last year,” but it is unclear if these statements  
 17          refer to the *Bingo* or a different vessel.  
 18  
 19          5. Paragraph 67 of the Complaint includes a list of eleven assets allegedly owned by  
 20          the Trust as of May, 2017, but it is unclear whether the Complaint alleges that all  
 21          of them were fraudulently transferred to the Trust, and if so, when and by whom.

22          Rather than specifics, the Complaint instead uses exceedingly vague language to describe  
 23          the assets transferred, the dates of transfer, the transferors, and the value of the assets, for  
 24          example, “Defendants proceeded to transfer or mortgage essentially all of their earthly  
 25          possessions—including their multi-million dollar homes, business interests, yachts, and

1      luxury cars—to Sharon's Trust...." Complaint at ¶ 34, and "a sophisticated web of fraudulent  
 2 transfers and obligations, shuffling around the debtors' assets to keep them out of creditors'  
 3 hands." Complaint at ¶ 99.

4      Even as to the transfer of the interest in Park Place Motors, the allegations in the  
 5 Complaint simply recite the elements of a UFTA claim, without sufficient *facts* suggesting  
 6 those elements are present here.

7      The Complaint also is very confusing and unclear on whether it is based on an actual  
 8 fraudulent transfer requiring an intent to delay, hinder or defraud creditors, a constructively  
 9 fraudulent transfer because reasonably equivalent value was not received, an insider  
 10 preference claim based on a transfer to an insider while the Judgment Debtor was insolvent,  
 11 or rendered insolvent as a result of the transfer. In the Complaint, ¶ 103, Plaintiff alleges that  
 12 the judgment debtors made the allegedly fraudulent transfers "without receiving reasonably  
 13 equivalent value in exchange for the transfers" suggesting a potential constructively  
 14 fraudulent transfer. Even then, it does so only with conclusory statements and without  
 15 alleging facts as to the value of the consideration received. Also at ¶ 103, the Complaint  
 16 alleges that the judgment debtors were "insolvent at the time of the transfers or became  
 17 insolvent as a result of the transfers." This suggests there may be an insider preference claim  
 18 being asserted.

1

2

**III. AUTHORITY AND ARGUMENT**

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4           **A. Standard of Review Under 12(b)(6).**

5           Rule 12(b)(6) allows dismissal if a plaintiff fails “to state a claim upon which relief can be  
 6 granted.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6). Rule 12(b)(6) must be read in conjunction with Rule 8(a),  
 7 which requires “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to  
 8 relief.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)(2). *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 127 S.Ct.  
 9 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007); *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d  
 10 868 (2009). On a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6),  
 11 all allegations of material fact must be accepted as true and construed in the light most  
 12 favorable to the nonmoving party. *Cahill v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 80 F.3d 336, 337–38 (9th  
 13 Cir.1996). However, the court is not required to accept as true a “legal conclusion couched as  
 14 a factual allegation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868  
 15 (2009) (*quoting Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d  
 16 929 (2007)). The Complaint “must contain sufficient *factual* matter, accepted as true, to state  
 17 a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Id.* at 678. This requirement is met when the  
 18 plaintiff “pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the  
 19 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* Absent facial plausibility, a plaintiff’s  
 20 claims must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

21           The Complaint in this matter alleges a lawyer and member of the Washington State Bar  
 22 Association for over 50 years (as well as the other Additional Defendants) were involved in a  
 23 conspiracy to commit fraud or voidable transfers. It brazenly does so with mere conclusory  
 24

1 allegations and without meeting the *Iqbal* Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)(2) standard, much less the  
 2 heightened pleading requirements of Fed.R.Civ.P. 9(b), discussed *supra*. For these reasons  
 3 and others argued in this Motion, the Complaint fails to state a claim against the Additional  
 4 Defendants and should be dismissed.

5

6 **B. Rule 8(a) Requires More Than a Formulaic Recitation of the Elements of a Cause of  
 7 Action.**

8 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require that every complaint contain “a short and  
 9 plain statement of the claim *showing* that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
 10 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). To survive a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, this statement of the claim  
 11 “requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a  
 12 cause of action will not do.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). In  
 13 *Twombly*, the Court dismissed a complaint alleging violation of § 1 of the Sherman Act  
 14 because its allegation that the defendants had reached an agreement not to compete was  
 15 unsupported by “enough factual matter (taken as true) to suggest that an agreement was  
 16 made.” *Id.* at 556, 564.

17

18 In *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1953 (2009), the Supreme Court confirmed that the  
 19 standard articulated in *Twombly* applies not just in antitrust cases but in all civil cases. The  
 20 Court in *Iqbal* further clarified the application of *Twombly*, explaining that two principles  
 21 underlie the decision: “First, the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations  
 22 contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions. Threadbare recitals of the  
 23 elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* at  
 24 1949. Thus, in *Twombly*, the Court had disregarded the bare allegation of an agreement in  
 25  
 26

1 restraint of trade as a legal conclusion. *See id.* at 1950. Second, only a complaint that states a  
 2 plausible claim for relief may survive a motion to dismiss; “where the well-pleaded facts do  
 3 not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has  
 4 alleged—but it has not ‘show[n]’—‘that the pleader is entitled to relief.’” *Id.*, citing Fed. R.  
 5 Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Thus, in *Twombly*, the Court dismissed the complaint because the non-  
 6 conclusory factual allegation of parallel conduct, although consistent with an unlawful  
 7 agreement, did not plausibly suggest that the parties had actually entered into one. *See id.*  
 8  
 9 *See also In re Caramerica*, 409 B.R. 346 (Bankr. E.D. N.C. 2009) (complaint alleging  
 10 fraudulent transfer dismissed for failure to meet the Rule 8(a) pleading standard clarified in  
 11 *Twombly* and *Iqbal*.)

13 **C. Rule 9(b) Requires that Fraud be Pled with Particularity.**

14 Dismissals under Rule 9(b) are functionally equivalent to dismissals under Rule 12(b)(6).  
 15 *U.S. v. United Healthcare Ins. Co.*, 848 F.3d 1161, 1182 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2016). The heightened  
 16 pleading standard imposed by Fed.R.Civ.P. 9(b) applies to claims alleging violations of a  
 17 state’s Uniform Voidable Transfers Act (“UVTA”).<sup>1</sup>  
 18

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20  
 21 <sup>1</sup> Several U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal have similarly held. *See, e.g., In re Sharp Int'l Corp.*, 403 F.3d  
 22 43, 56 (2d Cir.2005) (“Pursuant to DCL § 276: Every conveyance made ... with actual intent, as distinguished  
 23 from intent presumed in law, to hinder, delay, or defraud either present or future creditors, is fraudulent as to  
 24 both present and future creditors. To prove actual fraud under § 276, a creditor must show intent to defraud on  
 25 the part of the transferor.... As ‘actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud’ constitutes fraud, it must be pled with  
 26 specificity, as required by Fed.R.Civ.P. 9(b).”) (internal quotation marks, citations, and modifications omitted);  
*General Electric Capital Corp. v. Lease Resolution Corp.*, 128 F.3d 1074, 1078-79 (7th Cir.1997) (“GE Capital  
 does not allege a common law fraud violation; instead, it claims that LRC violated the Illinois Uniform  
 Fraudulent Transfer Act.... Because this statute creates a cause of action for constructive fraud that requires  
 neither evidence of actual intent to defraud nor a specific misrepresentation by the defendant, we will evaluate  
 whether GE Capital has plead the circumstances surrounding the elements of this statutory cause of action with  
 sufficient particularity to satisfy Rule 9(b).”); *see also* Barney J. Finberg, “Construction and Application of

1 Rule 9(b) requires that allegations of common law fraud be pleaded with particularity.  
 2

3 *Kearns v. Ford Motor Co.*, 567 F.3d 1120, 1122 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009). A complaint's general  
 4 allegations, lacking any details or facts setting out the "who, what, when, where and how" of  
 5 an alleged fraud, are insufficient to satisfy Rule 9(b). *Ebeid ex rel. U.S. v. Lungwitz*, 616 F.3d  
 6 993, 1000 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2010). When a plaintiff's intentional fraudulent transfer claim is premised  
 7 on a debtor's actual intent "to defraud," Rule 9(b) applies, and the plaintiff must plead the  
 8 circumstances constituting fraud with particularity. *Screen Capital Int'l Corp. v. Library Asset*  
 9 *Acquisition Co.*, 510 B.R. 248, 257 (C.D. Cal. 2014). To meet this requirement, a plaintiff  
 10 must allege, for each transfer: (1) the date of the transfer; (2) the amount of the transfer (or if  
 11 the transfer was of property other than money, the property that was transferred and its value);  
 12 (3) the name of the transferor; (4) the name of the initial transferee; and (5) the consideration  
 13 paid, if any, for the transfer. *In re NM Holdings Co., LLC*, 407 B.R. 232, 261 (Bankr. E.D.  
 14 Mich. 2009).

16 **D. The Court Should Dismiss Dean, Elali, and BGH for Failing to State a Claim under  
 17 the UFTA.**

18 The Complaint makes clear it is alleging a conspiracy to commit actual fraudulent transfer  
 19 claim against the Additional Defendants. It also seems to allege that Mr. Dean and BGH  
 20 Holdings, LLC were mediate transferees of an alleged fraudulent transfer. It does so by only  
 21 making conclusory allegations that are really legal conclusions by simply repeating the  
 22 language of Washington's UVTA statutes (RCW 19.40.011 et. seq) without sufficient *factual*  
 23 allegations "showing that the pleader is entitled to relief" as required by Rule 8(a). In

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25 Provision of Rule 9(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, that Circumstances Constituting Fraud or Mistake Be  
 26 Stated with Particularity," 27 A.L.R.Fed. 407 § 28 (2005).

1 addition, the Complaint fails to meet the heightened pleading requirements of Rule 9(b) for  
 2 pleading actual fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation because it fails to plead the necessary  
 3 “who, what, where, and how” of each alleged fraudulent transfer.  
 4

5 The Complaint only alleges the non-debtor 2007 Trust made transfers to BGH and/or Mr.  
 6 Dean or on his behalf of certain monies.<sup>2</sup> As such they were, at best, a mediate transferee and  
 7 not an initial transferee of an alleged fraudulent transfer. Plaintiff, however, has failed to  
 8 connect the dots and show that the monies paid to BGH or Mr. Dean or on Mr. Dean’s behalf  
 9 have been traced to an asset that was fraudulently transferred to the 2007 trust by a Judgment  
 10 Debtor. Under Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)(2) and 9(b), Plaintiff must connect these dots in its  
 11 Complaint. It has not. Plaintiff’s UVTA violations must be dismissed against Defendants  
 12 BGH and Henry Dean, individually. Similarly the conspiracy to commit an actual fraudulent  
 13 transfer should be dismissed against all the Additional Defendants *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.  
 14 12(b)(6).

15 **1. The elements of a fraudulent transfer claim.**

16 To avoid a transfer under the UVTA, a plaintiff must prove, *inter alia*, either actual or  
 17 constructive fraud. Actual fraud exists where a transfer is made with “actual intent to hinder,  
 18 delay, or defraud any creditor.” RCW 19.40.041(1)(a). The UFTA lists 11 factors that may be  
 19 considered in determining actual intent. RCW 19.40.041(2).

20 The manner of establishing constructive fraud varies depending on whether the creditor’s  
 21 claim arose before or after the transfer. In either case, a transfer is constructively fraudulent  
 22 only if made without receiving reasonably equivalent value. RCW 19.50.051(1). To establish

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23       <sup>2</sup> There is no similar claim regarding Cicilia Elali.

1 constructive fraud with regard to present creditors, a plaintiff also must prove that the  
 2 transferor was insolvent at the time or became insolvent as a result. *Id.* § 051(1). And to  
 3 establish constructive fraud with regard to future creditors—or as an alternative way to  
 4 establish it with respect to present creditors—a plaintiff must prove that the transferor either  
 5 (a) was engaged or about to be engaged in business for which his remaining assets would be  
 6 insufficient or (b) knew or should have known that he would incur debts beyond his ability to  
 7 pay—i.e., “equitable insolvency.” *Id.* § 041(1)(b)(i)-(ii).

8

9       **2. The Complaint fails to state a claim for constructive fraud.**

10       The Complaint fails to sufficiently identify the transfers it seeks to set aside as  
 11 constructively fraudulent and fails to allege sufficient facts to support its formulaic recitation  
 12 of the elements of the cause of action.

13

14       **a. The Complaint fails to sufficiently identify the allegedly fraudulent transfers.**

15       As a threshold matter, the Complaint should at least sufficiently identify what transfers it  
 16 alleges are constructively fraudulent. For instance, in *Angell v. BER Care, Inc.*, 409 B.R. 737,  
 17 744 (Bankr. E.D.N.C. 2009), the complaint specified the date, amount, and payee of each  
 18 allegedly fraudulent transfer; it also included check numbers, payee reference numbers, and  
 19 account numbers and names. In contrast, the court in *Hydrogen, LLC v. Blomen*, \_\_ B.R. \_\_,  
 20 2010 WL 1609536, at \*2 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. April 20, 2010), dismissed a preference claim  
 21 against a defendant based on alleged transfers of salary, benefits, expense reimbursements,  
 22 and stock or stock options in unspecified amounts: “Without a single relevant detail such as  
 23

1 date, amount or type of transfer, it is impossible to identify any specific avoidable transfer to  
 2 [the defendant]," *id.* at \*12.<sup>3</sup>  
 3

4 Here, the Complaint alleges that "Defendants proceeded to transfer or mortgage  
 5 essentially all of their earthly possessions—including their multi-million dollar homes,  
 6 business interests, yachts, and luxury cars—to Sharon's Trust...." (Complaint ¶ 34.) But  
 7 other than with reference to Park Place Motors, it fails to identify a single such transfer with  
 8 the required specificity—omitting date (or even year), amount, the identity of the asset, or the  
 9 transferor, and frequently several of the above. Instead, it makes the insufficiently supported,  
 10 conclusory allegation that "the debtors transferred all their assets to the Trust" (*Id.* at ¶ 111)  
 11 and, from there, Dean and Elali "covertly funneled millions of dollars to the Binghams or  
 12 shell companies." (*Id.* at ¶ 7). But simply alleging that there were withdrawals from and  
 13 deposits to an account is not enough.

14 Like the vague allegations that warranted dismissal in *Hydrogen, LLC*, these allegations  
 15 concerning the Trust fall short of the pleading requirements of Rule 8(a). This warrants  
 16 dismissal of both the actual and constructive fraudulent transfer claims and conspiracy to  
 17 commit an actual or fraudulent transfer claim against the Additional Defendants. *Northwest*  
 18 *Laborers-Employers Health & Sec. Trust Fund v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, 58 F. Supp.2d 1211,  
 19 1216 (W.D. Wash. 1999), citing *W.G. Platts, Inc., v. Platts*, 73 Wn.2d 434, 438-40, 438 P.2d  
 20 867 (1968).

21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25         <sup>3</sup> The provisions of the UFTA parallel 11 U.S.C. § 548(a)(1); thus, cases applying the bankruptcy code  
 26 are applicable to actions under the UFTA. *Gluth Bros. Constr. Co. v. Ruth*, 424 B.R. 368, 377 (Bankr. N.D. Ill.  
 27 2009).

1                   **b. The Complaint alleges no facts to support the conclusory allegation that**  
 2                   **assets were transferred for less than reasonably equivalent value.**

3                  To survive dismissal, a complaint alleging a constructively fraudulent transfer of whatever  
 4                  kind must allege facts indicating that less than reasonably equivalent value was received for  
 5                  the asset transferred. For instance, in *Hydrogen, LLC*, the complaint alleged that \$410,652.92  
 6                  in bonuses, plus other unspecified salary, benefits, stock, and stock options, paid to the  
 7                  defendants were constructively fraudulent transfers under 11 U.S.C. § 548. 2010 WL  
 8                  1609536, at \*1-2. The bankruptcy court dismissed the complaint for failure to state a claim  
 9                  because it set forth “little more than a formulaic recitation of the elements of” a fraudulent  
 10                 transfer claim and, in particular, alleged no “facts supporting the allegation that the Debtor  
 11                 received less than reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the payments made to  
 12                 Defendants.” *Id.* at \* 10.

13  
 14                  The court in *Angell v. BER Care, Inc.*, 409 B.R. 737 (Bankr. E.D.N.C. 2009), also  
 15                 dismissed a complaint for failure to state a fraudulent-transfer claim, notwithstanding that it  
 16                 specifically identified the allegedly fraudulent transfers by date, amount, and transferee.  
 17  
 18                  While the complaint alleged that the debtor received less than reasonably equivalent value for  
 19                 such transfers, “the trustee fail[ed] to support such allegations with... an identification of the  
 20                 consideration received by each transferor [or] information as to why the value of such  
 21                 consideration was less than the amount transferred.” *Id.* at 756.

22  
 23                  Here, the Complaint’s mere recitation of the UVTA requirement that “the debtors have  
 24                 made transfers to certain transferees “without receiving reasonably equivalent value in  
 25                 exchange for the transfers” is insufficient to meet the pleading requirements of Rule 8(a).

1 (Complaint ¶ 103.) This deficiency alone requires dismissal of the conspiracy and  
 2 constructive fraud claims as to Dean individually, Elali, and BGH.  
 3

4       **c. The Complaint alleges no facts to support the conclusory allegations  
       regarding debtors' insolvency.**

5       To survive dismissal, a complaint alleging a constructively fraudulent transfer must at  
 6 least allege facts indicating that, *inter alia*, the transferor was or became “insolvent” as a  
 7 result—either as the term is defined in the UFTA or equitably in the sense that the transferor  
 8 is unable to pay debts as they come due. For instance, the complaint in *BER Care* made only  
 9 the bare allegation that the transferors “were insolvent on the date of each fraudulent transfer  
 10 or became insolvent as a result.” 409 B.R. at 756 (internal quotation marks omitted). The  
 11 court dismissed the fraudulent-transfer claim, holding that in the absence of factual assertions  
 12 supporting the allegation of insolvency the claims of constructive fraud failed to meet the  
 13 pleading requirements of Rule 8(a). *Id.* Similarly, the court in *Gluth Bros. Constr. Co. v. Ruth*,  
 14 424 B.R. 368, 377 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2009), dismissed a complaint for failure to plead facts to  
 15 support its “formulaic recitation” that, “[u]pon information and belief, the Debtor was  
 16 insolvent, became insolvent, and/or had unreasonably small capital in relation to its business  
 17 at the time, or as a result, of the Fraudulent Transfers.” (Internal quotation marks omitted.)  
 18 The complaint in *Hydrogen, LLC* likewise failed to state a claim with allegations that the  
 19 defendants “‘saddled’ the Debtor with additional unspecified debts that they ‘knew or should  
 20 have known would be beyond the Debtor’s ability to pay.’” 2010 WL 1609536, at \*2.  
 21  
 22       Here, the Complaint has inconsistent allegations of insolvency. First, Plaintiff alleges, “the  
 23 debtors repeatedly *falsely* represented to LVB for several years that the debtors were  
 24  
 25  
 26

1 insolvent" (Complaint ¶ 100). Further down, the Complaint simply recites the UFTA  
 2 requirement that, for example, (a) "the debtors were insolvent at the time of the transfers or  
 3 became insolvent as a result of the transfers" (Complaint ¶ 103); (b) "[t]he debtors were  
 4 insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfers were made" (Complaint ¶ 105); and  
 5 (c) "the transferor debtor was insolvent at the time of the transfers." (Complaint ¶ 104).

6  
 7 Not only are Plaintiff's allegations inconsistent, but they are also insufficient to support a  
 8 constructively fraudulent transfer claim. This mere recitation of the UVTA requirement is  
 9 insufficient to meet the pleading requirements of Rule 8(a) with respect to insolvency. This  
 10 deficiency independently requires dismissal of the constructively voidable transfer claims  
 11 against Dean individually, and BGH and the civil conspiracy claim against all the Additional  
 12 Defendants.

13       **3. The Complaint fails to state a claim of an actually fraudulent transfer.**

14  
 15 A claim alleging an actual fraudulent transfer must satisfy not just Rule 8(a) but also the  
 16 particularity requirement of Rule 9(b). *Gluth Bros. Constr. Co. v. Ruth*, 424 B.R. 368, 374  
 17 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2009); *Angell v. Haveri*, 409 B.R. 346, 353 (Bankr. E.D.N.C. 2009). Thus, a  
 18 complaint in an adversary proceeding "must state with particularity the circumstances  
 19 constituting an alleged fraud." Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). An adversary complaint may not "merely  
 20 assert allegations conclusory or allegations based on information and belief" but rather "must  
 21 state the who, what, when, and where of the alleged fraud." *Gluth Bros. Constr.*, 424 B.R. at  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25  
 26

1           374 (internal quotation marks omitted).<sup>4</sup> If particular averments of fraud are insufficiently  
 2           pled under Rule 9(b), a district court should “disregard” those averments, or “strip” them from  
 3           the claim; the court should then examine the allegations that remain to determine whether  
 4           they state a claim. *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA*, 317 F.3d 1097, 1105 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

6           In *Gluth Brothers Construction*, the complaint alleged that the debtor sold its interest in a  
 7           joint venture for \$30,921.90 at a time when the joint venture had over \$89,000 in cash on  
 8           hand and receivables of over \$230,000; shortly thereafter the transferee withdrew more than  
 9           \$120,000 from the account. *Id.* at 372. The court held that the complaint failed to state a claim  
 10          and dismissed it:

12           [T]he Plaintiff has not sufficiently pled any facts to support a claim for fraudulent  
 13           transfer under the actual fraud or “fraud in fact” sections of the UFTA or 11 U.S.C. §  
 14           548(a)(1)(b). Other than stating that the transfers were made “with knowledge that the  
 15           transfer would hinder, delay, or defraud creditors’ recovery,” the Plaintiff has alleged  
 16           no facts to support the allegation of actual fraud. *This statement is simply a recitation  
          of an element of the claim, which is not sufficient* under the standard set forth in *Iqbal*,  
 17           and certainly not sufficient for the heightened pleading standard of Rule 9(b).

18           *Id.* at 377 (emphasis added). Similarly in *Haveri*, 409 B.R. at 353, the court held that a  
 19           complaint failed to satisfy the particularity requirement of Rule 9(b) where it recited the  
 20           elements and generally alleged wrongdoing but failed to make “a particularized showing of  
 21           the circumstances constituting actual fraud.”

22  
 23  
 24  
 25           <sup>4</sup> Again, the UFTA provisions parallel 11 U.S.C. § 548(a)(1); thus, cases applying the bankruptcy code are  
 26           applicable to actions under the UFTA. *Gluth Bros. Constr. Co. v. Ruth*, 424 B.R. 368, 377 (Bankr. N.D. Ill.  
 27           2009).

1           **E. The Court Should Dismiss Dean individually, Elali, and BGH because the Complaint**  
 2           **Fails to State a Claim for Civil Conspiracy.**

3           The Complaint also accuses Dean and Elali of conspiring with other defendants in  
 4           committing fraud and making fraudulent transfers to the Trust. (*See* Complaint ¶¶ 117-125.)  
 5           This conspiracy to commit an actual fraudulent transfer claim fails the Complaint fails to  
 6           plead facts meeting the basic requirements of Rule 8(a) and the heightened pleading standard  
 7           in Fed.R.Civ.P. 9(b). Finally, a civil conspiracy claim in Washington must be based on  
 8           underlying “actionable wrongs, “overt acts,” or a “tort working damage to the plaintiffs.”  
 9  
 10          *Northwest Laborers-Employers Health & Sec. Trust Fund v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, 58 F.  
 11          Supp.2d 1211, 1216 (W.D. Wash. 1999), citing *W.G. Platts, Inc., v. Platts*, 73 Wn.2d 434,  
 12          438-40, 438 P.2d 867 (1968). A conspiracy claim fails if the underlying act or claim is not  
 13          actionable. *See id.*; *Wilson v. State*, 84 Wn. App. 332, 350-51, 939 P.2d 448 (1996). If no  
 14          underlying fraudulent transfer or fraud claim survives motions to dismiss, then all conspiracy  
 15          claims should also be dismissed against the Additional Defendants.

17           **1. There is no cause of action for conspiracy to commit a fraudulent transfer  
 18           against a non-transferee.**

19          Plaintiff has also alleged a conspiracy claim against Defendant Elali for conspiracy to  
 20          commit a fraudulent transfer. Nowhere does Plaintiff allege that Defendant Elali was an  
 21          immediate or mediate transferee of an alleged voidable transfer. She is, therefore, a non-  
 22          transferee. As to her, there is no authority to allow UVTA liability to extend to a non-  
 23          transferee.

24          The majority of cases that have considered the issue have concluded that there is no cause  
 25          of action against non-transferees. *See, e.g., Mann v. GTCR Golder Rauner, LLC*, 483 F. Supp.

1      2d 884, 918-19 (D. Ariz. 2007) (citing cases and addressing aiding-and-abetting claim); *Ernst*  
 2      & *Young LLP v. Baker O'Neal Holdings, Inc.*, 2004 WL 771230, at \*14 (S.D. Ind. March 24,  
 3      2004) (citing the recent additions to the “multitude” of cases holding that there is no accessory  
 4      liability for fraudulent transfers under the UFTA). As the court in *Mann* concluded, various  
 5      courts that have “scrutinize[ed] the plain language of the UFTA... agree that it is  
 6      unambiguous in that it does not suggest an intent to create an independent tort for damages.”  
 7      *Id.* at 919.  
 8  
 9

10     In *Freeman v. First Union Nat'l Bank*, 865 So.2d 1272, 1274 (Fla. 2004), for instance, the  
 11    United States district court initially dismissed a claim for aiding and abetting a fraudulent  
 12    transfer because Florida’s Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act—while expressly permitting  
 13    creditors to avoid a fraudulent transfer, attach transferred assets, enjoin the disposition of an  
 14    asset by a transferee, or request appointment of a receiver over an asset—did not expressly  
 15    provide for aider-and-abettor (or any) liability on the part of a non-transferee. On appeal, the  
 16    Eleventh Circuit certified the question to the Florida Supreme Court: “Under Florida law, is  
 17    there a cause of action for aiding and abetting a fraudulent transfer when the alleged  
 18    aider/abettor is not a transferee?” *Id.* at 1275.  
 19

20     The Florida Supreme Court answered “no.” Reviewing the remedies available under the  
 21    Florida’s UFTA, the court agreed that there was “no language in the [act] that suggests an  
 22    intent to create an independent tort for damages.” *Id.* at 1277. The court reached this  
 23    conclusion notwithstanding the provision in the statute allowing courts to award “any other  
 24    relief the circumstances may require,” which the court read as merely allowing other  
 25    remedies, not creating new causes of action. *Id.* The court in *Ernst & Young, LLC*, 2004 WL  
 26  
 27

1      771230, at \*14, likewise held that “[a]ccessory liability for fraudulent transfers cannot be  
 2      supported by either the Bankruptcy Code or [Indiana’s] UFTA,” notwithstanding a similar  
 3      “catch-all” provision in Indiana’s statute.

4      The same is true of Washington’s UVTA. The remedies in Washington’s UVTA are  
 5      substantially the same as those in the Florida and Indiana UFTAs and in the model UVTA.  
 6      See RCW 19.40.071. There is no indication that the legislature, in adopting the UVTA or the  
 7      former Uniform Fraudulent Transfers Act, intended to create an independent cause of action  
 8      for accessory liability. Thus, although the Washington courts have yet to address this issue,  
 9      there is no reason to suspect that they would reach a different conclusion than the majority of  
 10     other state courts that have addressed the issue. Accordingly, the Court should dismiss the  
 11     civil conspiracy claim for aiding and abetting in committing an actual fraudulent transfer  
 12     claim against non-transferee Elali as a matter of law and with prejudice.

13     **2. The Complaint fails to plead sufficient facts to support the conclusory  
 14        allegations of civil conspiracy on the part of Additional Defendants related to  
 15        allegedly fraudulent transfers to other parties or common law fraud.**

16     Plaintiff’s Civil Conspiracy claims fail to state a cause of action because they do not  
 17     allege an *agreement* to commit fraud or fraudulent transfers.

18     **a. The Complaint contains no facts suggesting an agreement between the  
 19        Judgment Debtors and the Additional Defendants.**

20     In *Twombly*, the plaintiff asserted claims under the Sherman Act requiring a “contract,  
 21     combination... or conspiracy” in restraint of trade. 550 U.S. at 548. The complaint alleged  
 22     that major telecommunications providers had engaged in certain parallel conduct that was  
 23     harmful to competition but failed to allege specific facts suggesting an agreement between  
 24     the parties. 550 U.S. at 548.

them. *Id.* at 550-51. Rather, the complaint alleged “upon information and belief that [the defendants] ha[d] entered into a contract, combination or conspiracy to prevent competitive entry” in their respective markets and “agreed not to compete with one another.” *Id.* at 551 (internal quotation marks omitted). The Supreme Court held that such allegations were insufficient to state a claim for relief under Rule 8(a) and therefore were subject to dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6): “[S]tating such a claim requires a complaint with enough factual matter (taken as true) to suggest that an agreement was made.” *Id.* at 556.

Here too, the Complaint lacks facts suggesting an agreement to conspire between any of the Additional Defendants and any one or more of the Judgment Debtors. Instead, it alleges:

Defendants... conspired to hide from LVB, the debtors' assets and income, both of which could otherwise be used to satisfy LVB's judgment. On information and belief, Dean in particular provided guidance and assistance in structuring and implementing the fraudulent plan, including by counseling debtors to hide assets offshore and take other actions to illegally avoid valid judgments, permitting debtors to abuse the Trust by making payments to non-beneficiaries on demand, and making false statements to creditors to prevent judgment collection

(Complaint ¶ 119).

This is insufficient to state a cause of action for conspiracy against any of the Additional Defendants. As such, Plaintiff's conspiracy claim should be dismissed.

**F. The Complaint's first cause of action, for Declaratory Relief, does not state a claim against Dean individually, or against Elali, or against BGH.**

The Complaint's Prayer for Relief seeks first, “Declaratory judgment as set forth in Paragraphs 93 through 96 above.” Paragraphs 93-96 include the declaratory judgment sought, which is expressly stated in Paragraph 95(a) through (i). None of these paragraphs even mentions Cicilia Elali, BGH, or Henry Dean individually, although Dean is mentioned once in

1 his capacity “as trustee for the Trust.” Complaint at ¶ 95(f). Therefore the first cause of action,  
 2 for declaratory relief, fails to state a claim against Elali, BGH, or Dean individually, and  
 3 should be dismissed as to them.

5 **G. Plaintiff lacks standing to allege the trustee’s breach of fiduciary duty or breach of**  
**the Sharon Graham Bingham 2007 Trust agreement.**

7 The doctrine of standing prohibits a litigant from raising another's legal rights. *Haberman*  
 8 v. *Washington Pub. Power Supply Sys.*, 109 Wn.2d 107, 138, 744 P.2d 1032 (1987), amended,  
 9 109 Wn.2d 107, 750 P.2d 254 (1988), citing *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 750–51, 104 S.Ct.  
 10 3315, 3324, 82 L.Ed.2d 556, *reh'g denied*, 468 U.S. 1250, 105 S.Ct. 51, 82 L.Ed.2d 942  
 11 (1984). The Restatements (Third) of Trusts, Section 94, addresses who may bring a suit  
 12 against a trustee for breach of trust. Section 94, which is entitled, “Standing to Enforce a  
 13 Trust,” provides:

15 A suit against a trustee of a private trust to enjoin or redress a breach of trust or  
 16 otherwise to enforce the trust may be maintained only by a beneficiary or by a co-  
 trustee, successor trustee, or other person acting on behalf of one or more  
 17 beneficiaries.

18 The Restatements (Third) of Trusts, § 94(1). Comment b to § 94 explains who qualifies as a  
 19 “beneficiary” with standing to bring suit to redress a breach of trust:

20 A suit to enforce a private trust ordinarily... may be maintained by any beneficiary  
 21 whose rights are or may be adversely affected by the matter(s) at issue. The  
 22 beneficiaries of a trust include any person who holds a beneficial interest, present or  
 23 future, vested or contingent... This includes a person who is eligible to receive a  
 24 discretionary distribution....

25 Id. § 94, cmt. b.

26 Here, Plaintiff is neither a beneficiary, co-trustee, successor trustee, nor other person  
 27 acting on behalf of any beneficiary. It is a creditor of a beneficiary. It therefore has no

1 standing to bring a cause of action for breach of the 2007 Trust or the O.D. Fisher Trust or  
 2 breach of the respective trustee's duties.<sup>5</sup>  
 3

4 **H. A trustee does not have personal liability; neither can there be judgment jointly and  
 5 severally against Dean individually, Elali, nor BGH in an amount sufficient to satisfy  
 Plaintiff's claims.**

6 The Complaint seeks to impose liability on all Defendants jointly and severally "in an  
 7 amount sufficient to satisfy LVB's claim against debtors." Complaint, Prayer for Relief, ¶ 5.  
 8 However,

9 generally, a trustee should not be personally liable as an "initial transferee" under  
 10 Section 550(a)(1). Rather, a trustee should be liable only in its capacity as trustee, and  
 11 should draw from the corpus of the trust to satisfy its liability. Were the law applied  
 12 otherwise, it would be an unduly broad and inequitable expansion of transferee  
 liability.

13 *In re Mastro*, 465 B.R. 576, 616 (Bankr. W.D. Wash. 2011). Additionally, to the extent a  
 14 transfer is avoidable in an action by a creditor under RCW 19.40.071(1)(a), the creditor may  
 15 recover judgment for the value of the asset transferred (valued as of time of transfer), or the  
 16 amount necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim, *whichever is less*. RCW 19.40.081(2). There  
 17 is no provision in the statute to make a non-debtor transferee of an asset worth less than \$70  
 18 million jointly and severally liable for the entirety of LVB's \$70 million judgment. Therefore  
 19 the Complaint's Prayer for Relief ¶ 5 as to the Additional Defendants should be stricken as  
 20 not supported by any cognizable legal theory.

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 26       <sup>5</sup> Plaintiff has not named the trustee of the O.D. Fisher Trust as a defendant in this action.

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2  
**I. The Plaintiff has not sufficiently pled justifiable reliance or damages as required  
3 under 9(b).**

4 Parties who allege fraud must plead detrimental reliance with particularity—including “how  
5 [the defendant] intended plaintiffs to act in reliance on each of the alleged misrepresentations,  
6 the nature of plaintiffs' justifiable reliance on each misrepresentation, and the damage  
7 resulting from such reliance.” *Allison v. Security Ben. Life Ins. Co.*, 980 F.2d 1213, 1216 (8th  
8 Cir.1992). *See also Cox v. Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc.*, 685 F.3d 663, 673  
9 (8th Cir.2012) (“Thus, the homeowners must plead ‘the time, place, and contents’ of the false  
10 representations, the identity of the individual who made the representations, and what was  
11 obtained thereby, to meet the heightened pleading requirements of Federal Rule of Civil  
12 Procedure 9(b).”); *Evans v. Pearson Enterprises, Inc.*, 434 F.3d 839, 852–53 (6th Cir.2006)  
13 (“Conclusory statements of reliance are not sufficient to explain with particularity how she  
14 detrimentally relied on the alleged fraud ....”) (citation omitted); *In re NationsMart Corp. Sec.  
15 Litig.*, 130 F.3d 309, 321–22 (8th Cir.1997) (affirming dismissal of fraud claims under Rule  
16 9(b) for failure to plead reliance with particularity); and *Haberman v. Wash. Pub. Power  
17 Supply Sys.*, 109 Wash.2d 107, 165, 744 P.2d 1032, 750 P.2d 254 (1987) ( In Washington, CR  
18 9(b) obliges a plaintiff alleging fraud claims to plead the elements of fraud and the factual  
19 circumstances constituting the fraud or face dismissal of the complaint.)  
20  
21  
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Here, the Complaint offers nothing more than conclusory claims of reliance and damages, without explaining how LVB was justified in relying on the allegedly false statements. There is absolutely no causal relationship established between any act or omission of Additional Defendants and the action Plaintiff took or did not take and no causal relationship between Plaintiff's action or inaction and any damages it suffered as a result. To the contrary, Plaintiff's Complaint, ¶ 100, simply states that "LVB reasonably relied on those false representations," and at ¶ 116 that "LVB actually and reasonably relied on Defendants' misrepresentations in its judgment collection efforts, as it was not aware the representations were false." For this reason alone, the common law frauds and related conspiracy claim against Additional Defendants has been insufficiently pled to meet the requirements of Fed.R.Civ.P. 9(b), and should be dismissed.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, defendants Henry Dean (in his individual capacity), Cicilia Elali, and BGH Holdings, LLC, should be dismissed. Plaintiff's UVTA and conspiracy to commit a UVTA violation should be dismissed with prejudice as to Defendant Elali.

Dated this 5th day of March, 2018.

1 WESTERN WASHINGTON LAW GROUP, PLLC  
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3 /s/ *Dennis J. McGlothin*  
4

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27 MOTION TO DISMISS - 24  
(2:18-cv-00243-TSZ)

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2                   **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**  
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4 I hereby certify that on March 7, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of  
5 the Court using the CM/ECF System which will send notification of such filing to the  
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